

# SDMS US EPA Region V

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Specify Type of Document(s) / Comments:

Brad  
1306 St. Louis Street  
Edwardsville, IL 62025  
October 27, 1994

Susan Pastor P-19J  
Community Relations Coordinator, U.S. EPA  
77 W. Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

Attention also: Brad Bradley and Pat VanLeeuwen

RECEIVED

OCT 31 1994

Dear friends,

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Thanks for coming to Granite City. I was present at the public hearing last night, October 26, 1994. Here is my testimony for the record:

Though I am retired, I can speak as a member of the Air and Waste Management Association, the American Industrial Hygiene Association and the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists. We understand the long-standing problems of lead contamination, and we are grateful you can do something about them.

Indeed you are welcome in Granite City, which has been called "a mill town" for many years. The habit of contaminated industries in the town is regrettable. I am reminded of the famous "Donora Disaster", the result of industrial air pollution after four continuous days and nights of a persistent atmospheric inversion -- through all that time, the innocent townspeople did not realize what was happening. They were gasping for a breath of fresh air, but they did not know why. That situation is akin to what Granite City suffers; like obedient communists in eastern Europe, the workers only care about a weekly paycheck while their captains of industry pollute the entire neighborhood through two or three generations.

We are grateful for your careful analyses related to Taracorp and the Illinois Health Department study, and we encourage you to be tenacious toward the right answers.

The Superfund cleanup plan is an opportunity for improvement which should be happily accepted.

At the hearing on October 26th, it was clear that the citizenry are at last speaking up about their pollution. You have given them support.

Thanks for helping us. Please proceed with the cleanup.

Respectfully yours,

*George R. Arnold*

George R. Arnold, Sc.D.  
Phone (618) 656-3994

P.S.: We are in contact with Karen Lumino, Andy Tschampa and Donna Twickler about another local matter. Copy of my other testimony is also enclosed.

*Geo.*

**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Name CHAS AHRING  
Address 2229 CLEVELAND  
City GRANITE CITY  
State IL Zip 62040



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

||||||| . . . |||

## USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the recommended cleanup level for the NL Industries/Taracorp site is important to U.S. EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a final cleanup level for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by November 14, 1994. If you have questions about the Public Comment Period, please contact Susan Pastor at 312) 353-1325 or through U.S. EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-621-8431.

LEAD BASED PAINTS HAVE BEEN COVERED BY LATEX PAINTS  
BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN RESIDED OR REPAINTED WITH LATEX

MOVE THE PILE OR BURY IT.

CLEAN THE YARDS

— OR —

BUY OUT

DON'T LISTEN TO CRAIG TARPOFF

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OCT 24 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name CHAS AHRING

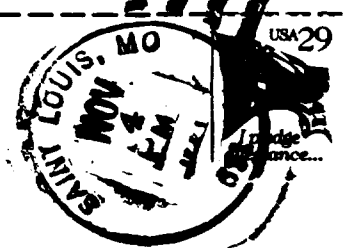
Address 2229 CLEVELAND BLVD.

City GRANITE CITY

State IL Zip 62040

**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Name Matilda Olsen  
Address 2013 Delmar  
City Granite City  
State IL 60604



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-191)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

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I have resided at 2013 Delmar since 1951.  
My ~~reasoning~~ reasoning is that this Taracorp site be  
cleaned up by removal of the contaminated  
soil.

My six adult children are not showing  
any signs of problems thus far. Ages range from 51  
to 32 yrs.

I will not consider soil on my property to  
be removed. (2013 + 2015 2017) because it has been  
soiled during this time period.  
Delmar

Sealing up the site is not the answer. It could be  
exposed in the future by uninformed persons and  
really become a threat.

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NOV 9 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name Matilda Olsen  
Address 2013 - 2015 - 2017 Delmar  
City Granite City,  
State Il. Zip 62040

NL INDUSTRIES. AP SITE  
PUBLIC COM. SHEET

Name Bernice V. Reed  
Address 2259 Grand Ave  
City Granite City  
State IL Zip 62040



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

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In as much as I am a 80 year old woman who lived here all my life without any kind of problems of that nature, I think that the problem of what you're talking about ought to be dropped since myself and all of my family hasn't had any trouble from taracorp.

In my estimation I don't think much of the E.P.A. They just want something to do for nothing. And I think this project will just be like another Times Beach.

In the first place I think nothing stinks until you start stirring it up.

I believe in letting sleeping dogs lie. Another thing, something that needs attention nowadays doesn't get attended to so my idea is forget it.

Yours Truly

Bernice Reed

P.S. This probably isn't worth a 29¢ stamp but I've waited some before.

RECEIVED

OCT 24 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name Bernice V. Reed

Address 2259 Grand ave

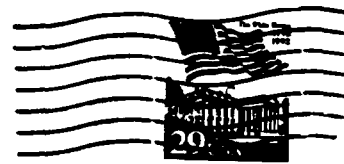
City Granite City

State Ill Zip 62040



**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Name L. & J. RANGE  
Address 2157 STATE ST.  
City GRANITE CITY  
State ILL. Zip 62040



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (F-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

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Oct 31-1994 - Having lived at 2157 State St. Granite City since 1973, and my husband's people before us lived there for eleven years and our daughter took over the home in '83 and recently moved to a home of her own - further out of town - but her eleven years there, she had a baby who is now eleven and we see no signs of lead poisoning in her - she is a A+ student and has no physical problems.

So to tell you our feelings on having our property dug up - we feel there's no reason for it - we are elderly and don't wish to have our yard, plus our drive & driveway dug up.

Only if a core sample shows heavy concentration of lead in our yard or drive would we be concerned - but even then, if it's far below the upper crust - why disturb it now? Please keep us informed as to what you plan to do eventually -

Sincerely -

RECEIVED

NOV 4 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Ms. Julia L. Range

We are the owners  
of this property.

Name LE ROY + JULIA RANGE

Address 2157 STATE ST.

City GRANITE CITY

State ILL Zip 62040

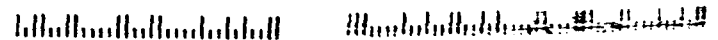
**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

-----

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604



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OCT 27 1994

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

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Your input on the recommended cleanup level for the NL Industries/Taracorp site is important. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a final cleanup level for the site.

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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I have lived on Altamont Ave all my 60 years and I have seen people load in dirt from the Bluffs by the truck loads to build new homes and to put landscape this house's and I have seen tons of Black top and concrete pith later and driveways. I have raised two children 35 + 34 in this house they even played on the lead pith of old batteries at 16th + 3rd. you people must have a better way to spend top dollar money than to clean up yards.

The first step you should do is remove the large pile of lead then worry about the small amounts in yards. Oh I thought so that would be a problem for you right

you look people need to get real and talk to the people and see what they want to do not what you profession think should be done

OK by the way you know the big pile of dirt just 5 blocks South of where you are you need to take a big study of that pile I think you will have another big clean up program if only you would test it I know what's under that pile take a dozen and go get a load from the center of that pile.

oh my God you will say

Name Resident of MadenAddress Maden Ill

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

Name K. Sorabson  
Address 1234 Iowa St  
City MADISON, IL  
State IL Zip 62060



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

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Dear Susan,  
I just received your papers in the mail. I thought maybe I better sit down and write to you. I had a heart problem in 1991 that came on one real soon. My daughter Paris has had a very bad sinus problem for many years. I her problem all started about a year after we moved into this house. Her problem was so bad that she spends 30 days in the hospital at Children's Glenview. You may want to talk to her doctor & maybe you can see if this may be part of that problem. Midwest Health & Neck Surgery, 621 S. Ballas Suite 1008B, Saint Louis, Mo. 63147. Tele. 314-997-4430. Dr. Doreen. I'm sorry I took so much time to say something but I didn't think it was that serious & I didn't think anything was going to be done. I think the ripple area needs to really "checked" real good.  
Thank you

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NOV 4 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Lennetha Leman  
1234 Iowa St.  
Madison, Ill  
Ill 62060

**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Name Julie Williams  
Address 807 Iowa  
City Madison  
State IL Zip 62060



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

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My name is Julie Williams my comments. IS  
That having a Residential Soil cleanup level means  
a lot to this city. And having young people to help is  
great. Because when I young we had it's also in St. Louis Mo.

Thank You

RECEIVED

OCT 24 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name Julie Williams

Address 809 Iowa

City Madison

State IL Zip 62060



**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Name Warren P. Weimer  
Address 1704 Edison  
City Granite City  
State Ill. Zip 62040



**Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604**

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In My Opinion Granite City's Politicians Are Putting Up A Smoke Screen In Attempting To Stop The Clean Up of Lead In Yard Soil, Etc., By Wanting Lead Paint To Be Addressed By The USEPA.

How Many Years Ago Was Lead Introduced Into Paint? Which Year Was Lead Removed From Paint? To Remove Lead Paint From All Buildings In Our USA Would In My Opinion Take More Money Than The E.P.A.'s Have ~~To Sp~~ Available To Spend.

It's Time For The Lead Clean Up To Continue Until It's Finished. All The Time + Peoples Money That Has Been Spent By Granite City + USEPA, Granite City Attempting To Stop Our Lead Clean Up + USEPA Trying To Continue Thru Litigation. Each Year The Clean Up Is Held Up Cost Taxpayers Additional Money Due To Inflation.

It's Time That Our Courts Override Granite City's Point of View Regarding The Above, + Think of The Young Children's Health. These Same Children Some Day May Be Helping Run Our Government, Etc.

Warren P. Leimer

RECEIVED

DEC 15 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name Warren P. Leimer

Address 1704 Edison

City Granite City

State Ill. Zip 62040

12/8/94

Susan,

A Couple Days Ago I Noticed A  
New ~~Backhoe~~<sup>Large</sup> Backhoe With A Long  
Boom Working On The Levee Pile.

Can You Say What This All About?

Thanks

Warren

Warren P. Leimier  
1704 Edison  
Granite City  
Ill. 62040

RECEIVED

DEC 15 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Brad-

No listed  
phone #.  
Could you drop  
him a quick  
note or give me  
the info? Sure

cc: [unclear]  
[unclear] 125/19

PUBLIC COMMENT - RECOMMENDED CLEANUP LEVEL FOR THE NL INDUSTRIES  
TARACORP SUPERFUND SITE

By Rhonda Tyler  
46 Villa Drive  
Granite City Il. 62040

There is no absolute methodology that can determine the appropriate cleanup level for residential areas of the NL Taracorp Superfund site. Whether the cleanup level is 500 ppm or 1000 ppm, there is some degree of uncertainty involved. There is both evidence to support and refute either of the above cleanup levels. The recently published Madison County Lead Exposure Study only confuses the issue for the general population.

The current and future health of the children in this area from 6 to 72 months should be the most important decision maker in the determination of the cleanup level. There is a great deal of variation in the environmental exposure to lead and the actual amount that is absorbed and harm the children. The literature published on the subject of lead exposure and children indicates that there is a correlation between low levels of lead exposure and decreased IQ scores, attention deficit disorders, and lower classroom performance. The most unfortunate point of all the research is that this damage done to children is irreversible. The single most important issue in determining the cleanup level is the protection of the children.

The Madison County Lead Exposure Study masks the problem with contaminated soil by pointing out that there are other sources of lead in the environment and socioeconomic issues that are greater contributors to lead levels in the blood of children. The study concluded that 3 % of the lead variance found in the children is due to the lead contained in the soil and 11 % is due to the lead paint of the home and the condition of the home. So what does this mean? Should we no longer be concerned with the lead in the soil because the lead in the paints in these homes contribute more? These

that the best method for determining the cleanup level at a site is by using the EPA Uptake BioKinetic model. Using this model, if the level of cleanup was to be raised to 1000 ppm, then it is predicted that 34 % of the children would have lead levels greater than 15 ug/dl. This would mean that 34 % of the children in this community would have a blood lead level that would be of concern. The businesses that are responsible for the cleanup have understandably disputed the particular model used by the EPA and suggest other models and studies. The arguments made by the potentially responsible parties favor the reduction in the the numbers of homes that will be cleaned up.

The study published by Weitzman et. al in 1993 concluded that there is a modest decline in blood lead levels when contaminated soil is removed. The reductions ranging from .8 to 1.6 ug/dl when contaminated soil is removed. The contaminated soil in this study averaged 1790 ppm. Weitzman et. al suggests further studies in soil abatement as a preventative measure for low level lead exposure. Another study published by Ruff et. al in 1993 concludes that a child's score on the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale will increase 1 point for every decrease of 3 ug/dl in blood lead level. These children in Ruff's study had blood lead levels ranging from 25 to 55 ug/dl. In a letter to the editor to the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Rabinowitz discussed a study in Taiwan where IQ's in children improved with reduction of blood lead levels. The children in this study had blood lead levels ranging from 8 to 32 ug/dl, which is similar to the levels found in the community in Granite City. After reviewing relevant literature, it can be concluded that no study or model exactly mimics the situation or circumstances of this community. Therefore a level of uncertainty remains as to what is the appropriate cleanup level for residential areas.

There are other points to consider when determining the cleanup levels. One point is that land use and socioeconomic behavior can change. The simple relandscaping or replacing a gravel driveway could potentially cause new pathways for exposure to lead contamination. The soil levels used to determine whether the

scientific deductions, appear to overshadow the fact that 16 % of the children (almost 2 children out of 10) had a blood lead level that is at the level of concern for the Center of Disease Control. In reality, at any given time the lead poisoning could be worse. A single blood test is like a snap shot in time. It only shows recent or past exposure, but not the future. Some Doctors even dispute using blood tests for determining the amount of lead poisoning in a child. More expensive tests that are difficult to perform can better determine the magnitude of the lead contamination in children. The community needs to remember that according to law, the studies like the Madison County Lead Study, are required to study all of the health threats at a site (lead paint, cigarettes, etc.) not just the immediate threat (lead contaminated soil).

So far we have the fact that 16 % of the children in this community have levels of lead that are of concern. But, the actual number of children may be more and the extent of the lead in their body may be more. The lead paint in the homes appears to be a contributing factor. But, it can't be ignored that the Madison County Lead Study shows that the lead contamination in the soil is also a contributing factor. The Superfund cleanup focus is the soil. The problem with lead paint inside the homes is another problem that needs to be addressed, but not under the NL/Industries Superfund cleanup. The lead paint abatement falls under the Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Act and the Department of Housing and Urban Development..

There are potentially responsible parties in the cleanup project, those Corporations and people that will be mandated by law to pay for the cleanup. Of course, for business purposes the parties may desire to keep the costs of the cleanup down. One way to keep the cost down is to cleanup fewer homes. If the EPA was mandated to raise the cleanup goal in the residential areas from 500 ppm to 1000 ppm this would eliminate the cleanup at some of the homes.

The EPA chose a cleanup goal of 500 ppm for a purpose. A cleanup goal from 500 to 1000 ppm is very common according to the literature. The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response says

property should be cleaned up was the average of only a few samples. It is a fact that there is a great deal of variation in lead levels in the soil samples taken from the same property. What if an unsupervised child spends an afternoon making mud pies?

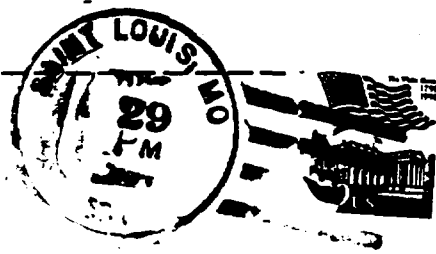
Scientific research at times can be inconclusive and conflicting as has been shown in the documents surrounding this Superfund project. Perhaps in the determination of whether the cleanup criteria should be 500 ppm or 1000 ppm it is best to err in favor of what is the surest level that will protect the health of the children in this community. Since there has been no safe level of lead contaminated soil determined, obviously the lower the level of lead contamination in the soil the more confident one can be in the protection of human health. I recommend that the EPA choose the 500 ppm cleanup criteria for residential areas.

*Florida J. L.*

10-25-94

**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Name Nancy Stumac  
Address 1412 GRAND  
City GO. 2  
State IL Zip 62040



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604



# USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

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NOV 2 1994

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WE REALLY THINK THE CLEANUP @ TARACORP SHOULD BE DONE. LIVING ONLY ONE BLOCK AWAY, AND JUST HAVING OUR YARD DUG UP, IT MAKES NO SENSE TO LEAVE THE PILE. THERE ARE 10 CHILDREN LIVING ON OUR BLOCK RIGHT NOW, AND IT'S NOT FAIR TO THEM OR THEIR PARENTS TO HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF LEAD POISONING. OUR SON WHO IS NOW 16 yrs. OF AGE HAD LEAD POISONING BACK IN 1980. IT WAS PROVED BY US THAT IT WAS THE DIRT WHERE HE GOT IT. HE HAD IT SEVERE ENOUGH THAT HE HAD TO BE TREATED AT CARDINAL GLENNON CHILDRENS HOSP. IN ST. LOUIS WITH PENICILLAMINE FOR 6 WEEKS. SINCE THEN WE HAVE HAD ANOTHER CHILD, AND HAD TO KEEP HIM FROM PLAYING IN THE DIRT. IT'S VERY HARD TO KEEP BOYS OUT OF DIRT WITH THEIR CARS & TRUCKS.

IF SPENDING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO REMOVE DIRT & REPLACE IT + GRASS, THEN SOME OF THAT MONEY SHOULD BE USED FOR THE REMOVAL OF THAT UGLY PILE. SURE MAYBE MOVING FROM THIS NEIGHBORHOOD MIGHT BE THE ANSWER, BUT NOT EVERYONE CAN DO THAT.

WE ALSO WOULD LIKE TO COMPLIMENT OHM ON THE REMOVAL OF OUR YARD. THEY WERE ALL VERY FRIENDLY, NICE + CARING PEOPLE.

IT MAKES NO SENSE TO LEAVE THE PILE FOR ITS DUST TO BLOW BACK OUR WAY + CONTAMINATE WHAT WE CHERISH NOW, NOT JUST OUR HOMES, BUT OUR LIVES AND OUR CHILDREN'S.

NOV 2 1994

Name ANTHONY + NANCY  
Address 1412 GRAND  
City GRANITE CITY  
State IL Zip 62040

NOV 2 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

-----

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**Place  
Stamp  
Here**

Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

received as  
10/26/94  
public  
mtg

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500 ppm soil lead levels is UNACCEPTABLE.

According to "modeling" this means 95%

of children will not have lead levels above

10 mg/dl. THIS MEANS YOU ARE

ALLOWING 5 children out of 100 to

be subject to LEAD POISONING. SINGLE

When is 5 out of 100 an acceptable

NUMBER!? It is unimaginable that

such a potent neurotoxin, among a multitude

of other potential effects, should be allowed at

such levels. LEAD POISONING IS FOR

LIFE!

Name MARK GUY

Address ~~4258 Arsenal~~ 4258 Arsenal

City ST. LOUIS

State MO

Zip 63116

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See Enclosed Letter

Name

H Aug

Address

1425 Grand Ave.

City

Granite City

State

IL.

Zip

62040-4416

RECEIVED

January 10, 1995

JAN 11 1995

Dear EPA,

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

These comments that are being expressed below are comments compiled from within our family.

We have lived in this house for years. I have lived in the house for 59 years, my spouse 30 years and our two daughters 27 and 26 years respectively. There have been three generations in this neighborhood, high school educations, college educations, masters degrees and honor rolls, etc.

We feel that their effort to dig all of these yards is fruitless. The pile should be addressed first and then the lead paint in the homes. According to a sheet we received at a public meeting it states that to limit exposure where there is dirt plant grass. Wouldn't it be cheaper and a whole lot simpler to just plant grass.

When these OHM people dig they do make a mess. We understand construction work is messy but what they do is ridiculous. They tear up the street with the equipment, walk through everyone's yard even those who aren't having it done (like ours) as if to say they own the place. If you want to do anything in your own yard you might as well forget it because you have no privacy whatsoever. They start early in the morning, use equipment that shakes the whole house it makes the windows rattle as if there was an earthquake going on. Is the EPA prepared to pay for cracked plaster and foundations from this? When they do work in between their many coffee breaks it sounds as though they are building a major highway. When you want to leave the house you'll be lucky to get out because they block streets and driveways. Mud is left all over the street. We cleaned up to 6 inches of mud in front of our house alone not just once but twice and we didn't even have our yard dug. They raise dust like crazy. Signs are posted no smoking, eating or drinking and they do it all right on the site. There was one house where the garage door (vehicle inside) had a 10 foot pile of dirt in front of it. What would have happened, heaven forbid their had been a fire the vehicle inside would have been destroyed. Would the EPA pay for another vehicle? At one time there were 10 yards started at once. A worker even arrived on Thanksgiving Day to move dirt from one pile on one side of the street to a pile on the other side of the street. Dirt piles are left on the public sidewalk that the mailman can't even get by. Dirt is also left in piles on the street along the gutter. When it rains the dirt washes into the city sewers. We have personally witnessed kids playing on the so called contaminated dirt piles. Some of the neighbors had a lot of damage done to their property due to the digging. The yards are just too small to handle the heavy equipment.

We feel all of this money could be used elsewhere in this country, for cancer research, diabetes research, etc. We recently dropped off some items at the local Salvation Army. There were people standing outside waiting to get help of some kind and here on this block 25 to 30 MILLION DOLLARS is being spent like it is water; \$40,000 in this yard, \$40,000 in that yard when all they had before were weeds. There are homeless people, hungry people, children starving and living in filth and that 25 to 30 million would go along way to help them.

Some people that we had talked to didn't believe the lead contaminated story they only wanted a new yard and the ability to be able to sell their house without any hassle.

In reference to property value. What is the truth? Would a house be able to be sold without being excavated? Would a proposed buyer be turned down for a loan? Will there be a contaminated sign in your yard? These are some of things we have been told and never seem to get a straight answer for.

If we have to have our yard dug we want it put back the way it was before it was dug and that includes zoysia grass.

We have a rose garden that was established by my now deceased mother many many years ago. It now is taken care of by me and my two daughters. It now consists of 11 rosebushes, 3 planted in '94 alone, some others we planted with my mother and others she planted on her own. There are still rosebushes alive as old as 50 years. We just do not have it in our hearts to have them ripped out of the ground.

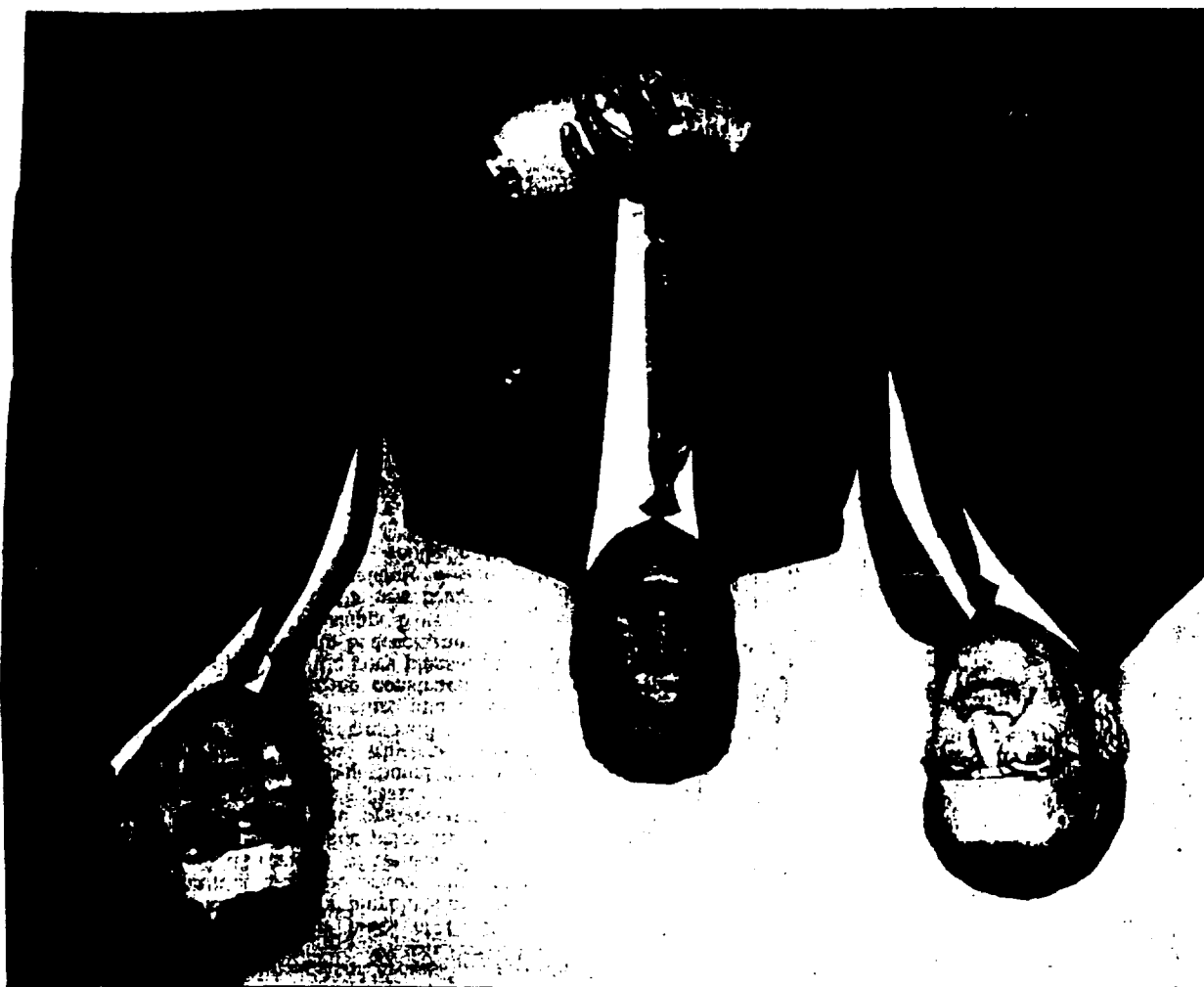
We have a lot of underground piping for air conditioning, sewers and water.

We have a very nice yard and we take a lot of pride in our yard. We work hard to keep it up. That is not to mention all of money we spend and have spent on fertilizer, water, roses, flowers, mulch, zoysia plugs, dirt, landscaping bricks, outdoor garden lighting, etc. To have all of this hauled to some waste site would be sickening.

Rethinking the whole process would be the best thing to do. Thank you for letting us express our feelings on this subject. Our house is co-owned with my brother who has lived here his whole life and his wife who has lived here all their married life. Any decision to be made would have to be made jointly.

Sincerely yours,  
The Haug Family

GRANITE CITY - VEHICLE - MADISON  
 MAYORS FORM CONSORTIUM TO SPEED  
 DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST TRASH -  
 10-ENTRANCE FACILITY  
 FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES  
 STATE TO STATE PARTICIPATION WITH FEDERAL FUN.



TR1 - CITY CONSORTIUM

- CITIES WOULD OPERATE AND OWN PLANT
- FEES COLLECTED FROM TRASH DISPOSAL
- RECYCLABLE MATERIALS TO BE SOLD
- NON RECYCLABLES CONVERTED TO ENERGY AND SOLD TO UTILITIES FOR PROFIT
- WELFARE JOB PROGRAM
- EMPLOYMENT OF 5,000 - 8,000 RESIDENTS
- AREA ARMY DEPOT TO BE FIRST ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CORP. LOCATION



RECEIVED

JAN 13 1995

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

P. 11

DEAR MS. PASTOR

JAN. 6, 95

THE TARA CORP. SUPERFUND SITE IN GRANITE CITY, IL. USED TO BE ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS, WE KNOW IT AND OTHERS (REILLY INDUSTRIES (LIVED NEXT TO IT FOR 13 YEARS)) WELL.

IN YOUR PAPER AD YOU ASKED FOR PUBLIC INPUT ON HOW TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM.

WHY NOT BUILD A PLANT TO DISPOSE OF HAZARDOUS WASTES ON SITE. THE CITY COULD USE THE MONEY TO BUILD A CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE DOME, PLASTIC BUBBLE OR REGULAR MILL TYPE BUILDING TO CONTAIN PARTICULATE MATTER FROM RE-CONTAMINATING SITE AND CITY. THIS WOULD ALSO HELP THE

ECONOMY IN GRANITE CITY BY  
 PROVIDING JOBS FOR A STRUGGLING  
 ONE INDUSTRY TOWN. THE PLANT OR  
 STRUCTURE COULD EITHER BE DIS-  
 MANTLED AND MOVED TO ANOTHER  
 SITE OR LEFT IN PLACE AND RE-  
 CORPORATED INTO ANOTHER WASTE  
 REDUCTION PLAN (SEE TRI-CITY  
 CONSORTIUM) WHICH WOULD HELP  
 OTHER STATES AND CITIES TO REUSE  
 THE GROWING PROBLEMS OF WASTE  
 EXCESSIVE WASTE AND POLLUTION  
 OF THE ENVIRONMENT WHILE PROVIDING  
 A NEW INDUSTRY TO KEEP OUR  
 TOWN GROWING AND JOBS FOR ITS  
 CITIZENS. IF THE STEEL INDUSTRY

3 SLOWED OR STOPPED WE WOULD NOT

BECOME ANGRY E. J. DOUGLAS

WHICH THE CITY HAS ALREADY SHOWN  
SIGNS OF FAILING INTO WITH NO GO.

WE HAVE BEEN USED MILLS PROPERTY

BUT OF GREAT VALUE TO THE

HUB OF THE CITY'S PHILADELPHIA

TRUCKING, RAILROADS, AND ACCESS TO

ALONG THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS

RELOCATES TO FUEL

PHILADELPHIA

THE FOLLOWING IS A VISION OF

MANY YEARS (ORGANIZED FOR FUTURE)

EVENT IN GRANT (AND I THINK

THE FUTURE COURSE FOR CONTINUING

A GROWING CITY, STATE, COUNTRY/ECONOMY.

I HOPE THIS LETTER HELPS TO  
SOLVE OUR CITY'S PROBLEMS  
WITH INDUSTRIAL/HUMAN WASTE  
CONTROL. A REPLY WOULD BE  
APPRECIATED.

P.S. COME VISIT OUR  
TOWN AND LOOK  
AROUND BOTH FROM  
GROUND AND AIR  
P.T.

SINCERELY  
Paul J. Cobb  
ARTIST / CITIZEN

# ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CORP,

- STAGING AND STORAGE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS
- SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER CONTROL TEAMS
- CLASSES FOR CITIZENS, BUSINESSES AND SCHOOLS ON RECYCLING WITH TOUR, LECTURES AT FACILITY.

## FUTURE GOALS

CONVERSION OF STEEL MILLS,  
ABANDONED FACTORIES TO RECYCLING  
PLANTS AND STORAGE AREAS

## USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the recommended cleanup level for the NL Industries/Taracorp site is important to U.S. EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a final cleanup level for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by November 14, 1994. If you have questions about the Public Comment Period, please contact Susan Pastor at (312) 353-1325 or through U.S. EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-621-8431.

We do not feel any soil clean up is needed around our house. We feel it would be much more of a detriment to our property and neighborhood than benefit. We feel it would be a great waste of taxpayer money since peoples lead blood level of lead has not tested high in our area. How ridiculous to say well we can take blood tests. But the results will not affect our decision on whether to dig or not. Why? Do you just like to spend the gov money?

We watched them remove soil a year ago at 2230 Cleveland. What a joke. They had on their little yellow suits that were supposed to be "protecting" them against the dangerous lead tainted soil but it was so hot they would have died if they wouldnt have worn them all open, unzipped and unprotective.

And then you poured a driveway and garage <sup>floor</sup> for the residents. How nice of you at the tax payers expense. We also saw all the concrete you poured out on the Ave toward Walnut.

We think the big pile should be cleaned up but leave our yards alone and dont ruin our neighborhood and city.

Another big wasteful gov program that the local people dont want. You people really are ridiculous at times.

RECEIVED

NOV 4 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name Nick & Cheri Petrallo

Address 2242 Dodman

City Granite City

State Ill Zip 62040

**NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**



Mr. & Mrs. Nick Petrillo  
2242 Delmar  
Granite City, IL 62040

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

\*\*\*\*\*

## USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the recommended cleanup level for the NL Industries/Taracorp site is important to U.S. EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a final cleanup level for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by November 14, 1994. If you have questions about the Public Comment Period, please contact Susan Pastor at (312) 353-1325 or through U.S. EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-621-8431.

Dear Sirs

It is my opinion to remove the pile of waste at National lead as it will be the greatest source of ground water contamination.

At one time the river flooded this land once a year they called it the American bottoms from Alton to Pope the water was to the bluffs.

With the introduction of levees they held the river back and built levees. Since then Collinsville Maryville Glen Carbon get their water from deep wells here in the bottoms along the bluff. If they get contaminated God help them it will be another Love Canal. It may not be a week a month or a year but that water will be contaminated like so many of our farm wells and the persectual dirt

RECEIVED

NOV 2 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name

Address

City

State

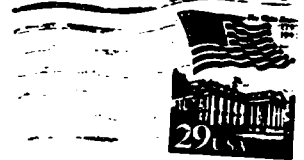
Zip

Andrew Zelenka  
1105 Grand Ave  
Madison  
Ill. 62060



NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP SITE  
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

Name Andrew Zelinka  
Address 1105 GRAND AVE  
City MADISON  
State ILL Zip 62060



Susan Pastor  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604

*Sue, Brad, Pat.*

**RECEIVED**

OCT 31 1994

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

**STATEMENTS MADE AND EVIDENCE  
SUBMITTED BY THE MADISON COUNTY  
CONSERVATION ALLIANCE,**

**pertaining to the Granite City  
public meeting September 28, 1994  
about Chouteau Island landfill**

**Delivered to  
Mary Gade, Director  
Illinois EPA  
Oct. 7, 1994**

**Request for denial of an IEPA permit  
for expansion of the Chouteau Island Landfill**

**Reference: September 28, 1994, public meeting, Granite City**

**1) Opening Statement**

As regards the 1994 application for expansion of the Chouteau Island landfill, our Madison County Conservation Alliance is flabbergasted. We hardly believe the permit could be considered at all, after the Great Flood of 1993 which inundated all the Island except the landfill.

The 200-odd acres of intrusion in the floodplain by the landfill inevitably kept the floodwater out of the traditional floodland, reducing the capacity of the of the Island for flood accommodation. The landfill pushed the water somewhere else, and desperately in search of expansion, the river went over the levees and inundated 300 businesses of the Missouri River bottom at Chesterfield, forced evacuation of 1,000 homes along the River de Pere in south St. Louis, and then inexorably flowed into thousands of acres of farm land in the American Bottoms of Monroe County, Illinois, completely flooding out the town of Valmeyer.

The townspeople of Valmeyer insist on an alternative -- they are moving the entire town out of the floodplain and placing it on top of the bluff. Meanwhile the bulldozing landfill owners, a cause of the big trouble, want to expand; expansion of this landfill under the circumstances would be ridiculous. Expansion of this landfill would be an offense against the River, would be an obstruction against clean water, and would violate all common sense gained from the Great Flood.

There may be some doubt far away in the IEPA offices in Springfield, what is the meaning of the 1993 flood, but environmental people in Madison County along with millions of good citizens Nation-wide understand its magnitude and its destruction, and along with General Galloway want a better way of thinking, and a correction of our wayward ways.

We honestly wonder whether the IEPA is satisfied to be considered an environmental Permissive agency, or whether it is willing and able to be inherently Protective.

If procedures can be just and fair, our MCCA is confident it can prove that granting of this permit by IEPA would constitute a violation of the Clean Water Act, a violation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and would represent inadequate response to the public by IEPA.

## **2) Floods at Chouteau Island**

The attached flood data are provided by the St. Louis District of the Corps of Engineers. They show high water stages in 1951, 1967, 1973, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1986, and 1993.

The local folks have memories of four principal floods in the last 30 years -- in 1965, 1973, 1983 and 1993, so the attached data provide daily values of the river stages during these years.

Chouteau Island was covered with water during 1973 at a stage of 430.81, and again during the Great Flood of 1993 when it was six feet higher at 437.25 feet.

Here at the confluence of the two mighty rivers, we are dangerously susceptible to floods. All these prove that the 100-year flood concept is discredited and unreliable. The statistics of the so-called 100-year flood are faulty because the data bases have radically changed in recent years.

Last year, during the Great Flood of 1993, all of the Island's 48 families were evacuated on July 8th. The former houses are now desolate. The latest figure says that 41 families on the Island want to sell their homes to FEMA. In all, the Mississippi River was above flood stage for 124 days during 1993; that is equivalent to four months -- a third of the year!

Walter Eschbach, an eminent planner in St. Louis, said in the Post-Dispatch on December 27, 1993, that "Flood plains must be left alone. Not 'until', not 'unless'. Just alone, period. We must say 'stop' to those who tempt the river without common sense."

The Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Review Committee has reminded us that "What happened in the Midwest in 1993 could happen again at any time."

## **3) The American Bottoms Aquifer**

One of our MCCA members, Harry Parker, says that "good water supplies are precious, and the one we have here should be protected -- yet they are building a damned garbage dump on top of it."

The American Bottoms Aquifer is huge, and the vast quantities of water within it are relatively pure. At last count, there are eleven municipal water supplies around Wood River using it as their principal source. This aquifer is more precious than gold, and we want to protect it.

Its remarkable length extends from Alton all the way to Chester, Illinois, and its width is up to nine miles -- the greatest distance between the River and the bluff on the Illinois side here. The depth of sand and gravel goes down to approximately 100 feet, and water can flow any direction in the sand -- depending on the pressure gradient. The attached map showing diversion areas of the separate wells in the vicinity of East St. Louis, proves that between 1980 and 1985 some radical changes in direction of flow occurred in the aquifer. This tends to prove that contaminated water in the aquifer could move in any direction in the future.

The American Bottoms is historically rich in agriculture. It is a place of delicious corn and beans and tomatoes, and is famous for horseradish. The water table is only a few feet below the surface, and is pure. Let's keep it that way.

0185A MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT L-0 27 (POOL),  
DAILY OBSERVED STAGE

YEAR	HIGH	DATE	LOW	DATE
1951	420.30 ✓	JUL 21	395.76	DEC 27
1952	422.76	APR 30	393.18	NOV 4
1953	410.85	APR 5	391.21	DEC 31
1954	407.15	JUN 6	388.95	JAN 28
1955	407.57	FEB 23	390.17	DEC 7
1956	402.50	MAY 2	389.62	JAN 26
1957	410.32	MAY 27	389.51	JAN 19
1958	417.95	JUL 24	390.00	FEB 20
1959	411.52	JUN 4	390.71	JAN 15
1960	422.87	APR 10	392.26	DEC 30
1961	420.75	MAY 11	390.38	JAN 30
1962	419.22	MAR 26	395.57	JAN 26
1963	406.80	MAY 19	396.16	DEC 28-29
1964	407.44	JUN 27	396.06	JAN 19
1965	410.00	SEP 28	397.70	JAN 1
1966	412.10	APR 24	397.45	OCT 2
1967	425.76 ✓	JUN 23	396.80	JAN 18
1968	409.56	MAY 26	397.10	JAN 18
1969	423.75	JUL 14	398.85	DEC 28
1970	419.23	MAY 18	397.20	JAN 17
1971	416.08	JUN 15	398.40	SEP 24
1972	413.56	MAY 4	398.62	FEB 2
1973	430.81 ✓	APR 28	400.15	SEP 4
1974	420.72	MAY 25	398.20	SEP 25
1975	418.19	APR 27	399.30	OCT 29
1976	416.33	APR 30	397.00	DEC 16
				DEC 30
1977	414.40	NOV 5	394.71	FEB 11
1978	419.42	MAR 31	397.65	FEB 15
1979	426.03 ✓	APR 14	397.92	JAN 9
1980	410.67	JUN 6	398.06	DEC 30
1981	418.65	MAY 21	397.15	FEB 3
1982	425.60 ✓	DEC 8	397.90	JAN 19
1983	426.71 ✓	MAY 4	398.70	SEP 15
1984	421.65	APR 24	399.30	SEP 5
				SEP 7
1985	422.19	MAR 8	399.00	JUL 23
1986	427.14 ✓	OCT 9	399.42	JAN 28
1987	423.60	APR 16	398.60	OCT 8
1988	410.07	APR 6	396.32	DEC 18
1989	409.86	SEP 13	396.06	DEC 13
1990	421.83	MAY 19	396.80	DEC 3
1991	416.28	MAY 8	397.22	SEP 7
1992	418.35	DEC 19	398.19	JAN 20
1993	437.25 ✓	AUG 1	400.38	DEC 29
1994	423.03	APR 15	399.60	FEB 17

LOCATION. LAT. 38-42-12, LONG. 90-10-51, IN UPPER END OF LOCK GUIDE WALL, AT MILE 185.3 ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER.

GAGE. REMOTE REGISTERING WATER LEVEL RECORDER, READ AND MAINTAINED BY THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

GENERAL INFORMATION. DRAINAGE AREA, APPROX. 656,910 SQUARE MILES. THE 4,000 SQUARE MILES IN GREAT DIVIDE BASIN ARE NO LONGER INCLUDED. A MEAN STAGE OF 404.65 FEET HAS BEEN COMPUTED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM IN 1963. MEAN STAGE PRIOR TO THIS CONSTRUCTION, 1951 THRU 1962, WAS 396.92 FEET.

RECORDS AVAILABLE. STAGE, MAY 1951 TO DATE, IN FILES OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

EXTREMES. HIGHEST, 437.25 FEET ON AUGUST 1, 1993. LOWEST, 388.95 FEET ON JAN. 28, 1954. LOWEST STAGE RECORDED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM, 1963 TO DATE, WAS 394.55 FEET ON FEB. 11, 1977 AT 0915.

DAILY EIGHT A.M. STAGE IN M.G.V.D.

GAGE ZERO, 0.00 FOOT, M.G.V.D. (1929 ADJ)

DAY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	397.70	400.19	400.20	405.50	414.92	407.50	403.91	400.63	403.90	413.95	403.10	401.75
2	399.44	400.01	402.36	405.58	414.78	406.97	406.21	400.13	403.47	411.54	401.97	404.84
3	402.64	399.10	401.40	405.00	414.70	400.15	400.20	400.80	403.07	409.45	401.95	401.60
4	402.70	399.20	405.70	406.16	414.57	400.30	409.45	400.20	403.28	406.10	402.30	401.22
5	403.87	399.22	406.05	409.20	414.33	409.58	409.14	399.70	402.80	405.54	402.05	400.42
6	403.59	399.12	406.10	411.40	414.35	409.78	400.37	400.58	403.70	408.56	402.12	400.92
7	403.21	399.24	405.10	413.39	414.40	410.60	407.42	400.40	404.42	406.12	401.90	400.65
8	402.60	399.98	406.19	414.00	414.38	411.40	405.00	400.85	405.90	407.70	401.80	400.84
9	402.24	399.47	406.09	415.00	414.22	411.20	404.00	400.80	406.10	407.20	401.80	400.90
10	400.92	400.70	405.60	416.40	413.82	410.05	404.09	400.70	405.96	406.90	401.10	401.00
11	399.90	402.75	405.72	416.53	413.46	409.45	403.88	400.30	406.68	406.56	401.64	401.20
12	399.90	403.47	406.33	417.00	413.29	400.72	404.10	400.80	406.70	406.14	401.60	401.00
13	399.41	402.92	407.10	417.48	413.43	400.74	403.90	400.20	404.90	405.87	401.80	401.22
14	398.60	403.56	407.15	417.42	412.90	400.41	404.09	399.72	405.04	405.50	401.10	400.80
15	398.50	404.10	406.94	417.30	412.32	400.68	404.55	399.89	403.50	405.00	401.57	401.20
16	397.84	403.84	406.59	417.91	412.10	407.46	405.20	399.50	404.50	404.94	401.05	401.52
17	397.88	403.00	407.23	417.62	411.65	407.30	404.73	399.27	407.65	405.28	401.80	402.21
18	398.02	402.40	408.67	417.34	410.65	407.22	403.93	399.30	400.36	406.45	401.66	402.36
19	397.72	402.00	411.30	417.23	409.95	406.77	403.30	399.90	407.44	406.50	402.00	402.46
20	397.69	401.26	412.74	416.65	408.83	405.98	402.90	399.80	406.20	405.56	401.53	402.50
21	397.80	401.00	413.53	415.90	407.80	409.10	403.10	400.12	406.55	404.87	401.94	402.37
22	398.39	400.45	412.45	415.14	407.25	406.15	405.75	400.22	400.70	404.63	401.55	402.40
23	398.40	399.80	408.75	414.34	406.80	405.80	407.43	399.40	413.00	404.30	401.57	402.25
24	401.76	399.84	406.68	414.89	406.25	406.00	407.44	399.20	415.24	404.20	401.45	402.33
25	403.96	399.20	405.53	413.78	405.85	405.40	407.54	390.77	416.38	403.47	401.54	403.16
26	404.54	399.65	404.03	413.54	405.67	405.44	407.40	398.40	417.30	403.20	401.32	404.61
27	404.15	400.80	402.86	413.24	407.25	405.05	405.54	401.50	417.90	403.13	401.45	405.20
28	403.55	400.80	403.06	413.13	406.70	404.30	403.70	401.48	418.00	406.30	404.26	405.95
29	402.14	-----	403.22	414.10	406.20	403.27	402.30	400.46	417.30	403.52	401.40	406.00
30	401.25	-----	402.95	414.81	406.94	403.70	401.80	400.40	415.93	403.65	401.45	405.27
31	400.73	-----	404.76	-----	408.20	-----	401.70	402.93	-----	403.20	-----	404.42

THE FOLLOWING REFER ONLY TO READINGS IN THE TABLE ABOVE

MEAN	400.69	400.90	406.30	413.93	410.90	407.55	405.20	400.20	400.33	406.11	401.79	402.41
MAX	404.54	404.10	413.53	417.91	414.92	411.40	409.45	402.93	418.00	413.95	404.26	406.00
MIN	397.70	399.12	400.20	405.00	405.67	403.27	401.70	390.40	402.80	403.13	401.05	400.42
DAYS	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS FOR THE YEAR WAS 365  
 THE MEAN STAGE FOR THE YEAR WAS 405.37.  
 HIGHEST STAGE WAS 418.00 ON SEP 28.  
 LOWEST STAGE WAS 397.70 ON JAN 1.

0185A MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT L-0 27 (POOL).

LOCATION. LAT. 38-43-12, LONG. 90-10-51. IN UPPER END OF LOCK GUTS ROLL. AT MILE 105.3 ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER.

GAGE. REMOTE REGISTERING WATER LEVEL RECORDER, READ AND MAINTAINED BY THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

GENERAL INFORMATION. DALLAGE AREA, APPROX. 694,918 SQUARE MILES. THE 4,000 SQUARE MILES IN GREAT DIVIDE BASIN ARE NO LONGER INCLUDED. A MEAN STAGE OF 104.65 FEET HAS BEEN COMPUTED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM IN 1963. MEAN STAGE PRIOR TO THIS CONSTRUCTION, 1961 THRU 1963, WAS 106.32 FEET.

RECORDS AVAILABLE. STAGE, MAY 1961 TO DATE, IN FILES OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

EXTREMES. HIGHEST, 437.35 FEET ON AUGUST 1, 1993. LOWEST, 308.76 FEET ON JAN. 20, 1964. LOWEST STAGE RECORDED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM, 1963 TO DATE, WAS 394.55 FEET ON FEB. 11, 1977 AT 0915.

DAILY HIGH A.M. STAGE IN M.O.V.D.

GAGE ZERO, 8.00 FEET, M.O.V.D. (1929 ADJ)

DAY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	407.16	410.14	406.26	426.58	429.04	418.46	407.02	404.43	401.25	411.49	406.53	408.13
2	409.43	409.61	406.12	426.80	427.55	418.55	406.46	403.70	401.06	412.51	406.75	407.40
3	408.84	410.75	405.80	427.15	425.75	418.15	406.16	403.12	400.45	413.00	406.24	406.71
4	409.44	413.23	406.14	427.55	424.88	416.76	405.12	402.30	400.15	411.62	406.23	406.39
5	410.06	414.95	407.02	427.74	424.50	416.05	405.14	402.58	400.50	414.18	406.00	406.60
6	409.58	415.22	408.55	427.69	424.46	416.05	406.10	402.85	401.04	414.67	405.26	411.55
7	409.10	414.80	412.40	427.36	424.35	416.21	404.70	402.35	401.50	415.08	404.88	412.12
8	408.66	413.80	412.70	426.85	424.81	416.25	409.00	401.50	401.10	414.60	405.43	412.67
9	408.10	413.33	417.10	425.85	425.62	415.70	407.45	401.60	402.26	413.05	405.61	412.35
10	404.44	412.48	417.73	425.12	428.10	415.16	406.26	402.60	401.56	409.76	405.18	410.20
11	404.03	410.88	418.81	423.97	425.41	414.58	406.70	403.56	402.04	407.23	404.63	407.72
12	404.68	409.48	420.06	423.25	423.55	414.20	405.16	404.00	402.00	406.64	404.62	407.06
13	403.90	407.60	420.97	422.45	425.56	413.03	404.80	404.25	400.50	406.80	404.20	406.40
14	403.50	408.25	421.04	421.74	425.41	413.00	404.18	404.90	401.25	412.20	404.40	406.00
15	403.68	410.10	422.43	421.56	424.82	412.32	403.64	404.30	400.83	412.00	404.50	406.09
16	403.54	410.61	423.00	421.61	424.80	411.90	403.06	405.05	401.64	412.20	404.12	405.30
17	403.83	409.28	423.44	421.80	422.50	412.00	403.22	404.05	401.04	412.14	403.70	404.81
18	406.60	407.18	423.28	421.87	421.20	411.21	402.24	405.20	400.60	412.70	404.00	404.00
19	406.18	405.18	422.72	422.02	420.15	411.20	402.04	402.52	400.80	412.20	403.65	404.10
20	410.90	404.82	422.05	422.20	419.45	412.80	401.46	402.48	401.73	412.15	403.15	403.75
21	412.55	404.40	421.60	422.48	418.80	414.26	402.08	402.22	401.24	412.72	404.35	402.00
22	412.67	404.96	420.96	423.22	418.04	413.40	402.49	401.70	400.70	412.50	404.46	402.52
23	412.19	404.72	420.24	424.55	417.84	412.74	402.50	401.80	400.35	412.70	405.40	402.22
24	412.48	404.04	420.12	424.60	418.07	412.06	409.60	401.60	400.70	409.83	406.30	402.40
25	412.85	404.06	419.53	427.97	417.54	410.67	409.54	401.55	401.60	408.56	407.20	404.25
26	412.26	404.41	420.35	429.14	417.05	409.51	408.20	401.25	402.60	407.73	407.75	406.82
27	410.80	404.93	422.04	420.12	416.50	409.00	406.70	401.85	404.42	407.12	406.12	407.20
28	410.40	405.30	422.70	420.81	416.10	409.00	406.12	401.90	404.70	406.20	408.25	407.80
29	410.27	-----	424.85	420.70	415.80	408.01	404.90	401.60	400.42	407.00	409.47	408.45
30	410.40	-----	425.67	410.14	417.45	407.64	404.60	402.27	410.20	406.40	408.76	407.66
31	410.45	-----	426.10	-----	417.89	-----	404.73	401.80	-----	406.26	-----	407.04

THE FOLLOWING REFER ONLY TO READINGS IN THE TABLE ABOVE

MEAN 408.55 408.80 410.26 425.56 423.00 413.25 405.26 402.05 401.90 410.21 405.67 406.90  
 MAX 412.48 415.22 426.10 430.81 429.04 418.55 409.60 405.90 408.20 415.00 409.47 412.67  
 MIN 403.80 404.04 405.00 421.56 416.10 407.64 401.66 401.25 400.15 406.25 403.15 402.00  
 DAYS 31 28 31 30 31 30 31 31 30 31 31 31

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS FOR THE YEAR WAS 365  
 THE MEAN STAGE FOR THE YEAR WAS 410.66.  
 HIGHEST STAGE WAS 430.81 ON APR. 28.  
 LOWEST STAGE WAS 400.15 ON SEP. 4.

## 0185A MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT L-D 27 (POOL).

LOCATION. LAT. 38-42-12, LONG. 90-10-51, IN UPPER END OF LOCK GUIDE WALL, AT MILE 185.3 ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER.

GAGE. REMOTE REGISTERING WATER LEVEL RECORDER, READ AND MAINTAINED BY THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

GENERAL INFORMATION. DRAINAGE AREA, APPROX. 696,910 SQUARE MILES. THE 4,000 SQUARE MILES IN GREAT DIVIDE BASIN ARE NO LONGER INCLUDED. A MEAN STAGE OF 404.65 FEET HAS BEEN COMPUTED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM IN 1963. MEAN STAGE PRIOR TO THIS CONSTRUCTION, 1951 THRU 1962, WAS 398.92 FEET.

RECORDS AVAILABLE. STAGE, MAY 1951 TO DATE, IN FILES OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

EXTREMES. HIGHEST, 437.25 FEET ON AUGUST 1, 1993. LOWEST, 388.95 FEET ON JAN. 20, 1954. LOWEST STAGE RECORDED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM, 1963 TO DATE, WAS 394.55 FEET ON FEB. 11, 1977 AT 0915.

DAILY EIGHT A.M. STAGE IN M.G.V.D.

GAGE ZERO, 0.00 FOOT, M.G.V.D. (1929 ADJ)

DAY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	413.90	402.40	400.30	415.20	420.14	414.00	407.80	402.70	401.30	402.20	401.40	410.31
2	413.21	402.20	407.90	416.00	422.40	413.39	400.50	402.70	401.00	402.05	401.30	409.90
3	412.10	404.20	407.90	418.60	425.19	413.47	400.76	402.40	400.35	401.28	402.02	408.90
4	411.00	403.60	407.70	420.80	426.71	413.00	400.85	402.60	400.55	401.02	403.51	409.23
5	409.80	402.80	407.30	422.40	426.52	412.80	409.10	402.00	399.49	400.50	406.20	409.65
6	409.10	402.96	407.68	423.00	424.75	412.90	409.10	402.62	400.10	400.20	406.10	409.62
7	409.00	401.83	400.10	424.00	422.52	412.50	409.50	402.00	400.30	400.10	404.52	406.57
8	408.40	401.11	400.82	424.70	420.90	411.50	409.80	401.60	400.15	400.20	403.86	407.56
9	408.00	401.37	409.93	425.10	419.20	410.40	409.95	401.70	399.69	400.24	403.17	405.55
10	407.40	402.10	410.37	425.30	417.50	409.80	409.85	401.62	400.25	400.04	403.83	403.62
11	406.40	402.50	410.00	424.90	416.60	400.15	409.75	401.50	400.10	400.10	402.20	404.72
12	405.83	402.59	410.14	424.20	415.80	407.87	409.50	401.05	399.70	400.40	402.75	406.34
13	406.00	403.92	410.24	423.40	415.30	407.60	409.15	401.40	399.00 P	400.40	403.70	400.05
14	405.30	403.00	409.70	423.30	415.60	407.45	409.22	401.22	390.00	400.50	403.44	407.60
15	405.15	403.00	409.40	422.50	415.90	407.55	400.00	401.20	390.70	400.50	403.12	405.75
16	404.24	403.80	409.40	421.70	416.45	407.10	400.00	400.50	400.00	400.25	402.70	405.05
17	402.20	405.60	409.50	421.10	415.95	407.40	400.30	400.60	399.60	400.40	401.60	403.92
18	403.10	405.00	409.60	420.47	415.42	407.30	407.90	399.00	399.70	401.35	403.03	402.80
19	402.20	407.60	409.70	419.60	415.10	407.30	407.10	400.30	399.95	400.72	402.95	402.21
20	402.10	407.89	409.90	419.35	414.60	409.10	406.60	400.34	399.85	401.70	402.90	402.09
21	401.00	400.12	410.55	418.70	414.86	410.10	406.50	400.47	400.70	402.21	402.83	401.60
22	401.70	407.49	411.37	418.60	416.40	409.90	406.50	400.55	400.75	402.00	402.56	401.55
23	401.90	407.66	411.32	418.10	416.40	409.30	406.02	401.15	400.65	403.10	403.56	401.08
24	402.10	408.20	411.30	417.85	416.40	400.35	405.95	401.25	400.65	403.00	407.14	400.90
25	402.24	400.00	410.00	417.70	416.40	400.05	405.95	400.06	401.05	402.65	400.61	401.02
26	402.20	400.50	410.01	417.40	415.80	407.45	405.05	400.50	402.10	402.90	407.44	401.10
27	402.62	400.30	410.50	417.10	414.90	406.95	405.05	400.56 P	402.20	402.90	407.20	400.51
28	402.60	400.20	410.90	417.00	414.29	407.02	404.40	401.00	402.30	402.90	400.66	400.65
29	402.49	-----	412.00	417.00	414.06	407.02	403.05	400.50	402.50	402.60	410.20	401.35
30	402.60	-----	414.00	418.00	414.18	407.17	403.30	401.20	402.60	402.60	410.50	401.33
31	402.40	-----	415.60	-----	414.30	-----	403.60	401.30	-----	402.10	-----	401.33

THE FOLLOWING REFER ONLY TO READINGS IN THE TABLE ABOVE

MEAN	405.45	404.79	410.00	420.49	417.76	409.40	407.53	401.27	400.50	401.42	404.42	404.67
MAX	413.90	408.00	415.60	425.30	426.71	414.00	409.95	402.70	402.60	403.10	410.50	410.31
MIN	401.70	401.11	407.30	415.20	414.06	400.95	403.30	399.00	390.70	400.04	401.30	400.51
DAYS	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS FOR THE YEAR WAS 365

P=INTERPOLATED

THE MEAN STAGE FOR THE YEAR WAS 407.32.

HIGHEST STAGE WAS 426.71 ON MAY 4.

LOWEST STAGE WAS 390.70 ON SEP 15.



LOCATION. LAT. 36-42-12, LONG. 90-10-51, IN UPPER END OF LOCK GUIDE WALL, AT MILE 185.3 ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER.

GAGE. REMOTE REGISTERING WATER LEVEL RECORDER, READ AND MAINTAINED BY THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

GENERAL INFORMATION. DRAINAGE AREA, APPROX. 696,910 SQUARE MILES. THE 4,000 SQUARE MILES IN GREAT DIVIDE BASIN ARE NO LONGER INCLUDED. A MEAN STAGE OF 404.65 FEET HAS BEEN COMPUTED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM IN 1963. MEAN STAGE PRIOR TO THIS CONSTRUCTION, 1951 THRU 1962, WAS 398.92 FEET.

RECORDS AVAILABLE. STAGE, MAY 1951 TO DATE, IN FILES OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

EXTREMES. HIGHEST, 437.25 FEET ON AUGUST 1, 1993. LOWEST, 388.95 FEET ON JAN. 20, 1954. LOWEST STAGE RECORDED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE CHAIN OF ROCKS LOW-WATER DAM, 1963 TO DATE, WAS 394.55 FEET ON FEB. 11, 1977 AT 0915.

DAILY EIGHT A.M. STAGE IN N.G.V.D.

GAGE ZERO, 0.00 FOOT, N.G.V.D. (1929 ADJ)

DAY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	406.36	405.92	401.32	412.94	421.06	413.60	419.64	437.25 ✓	418.10	426.61	406.58	404.80
2	405.47	405.76	401.86	414.30	421.15	413.32	420.35	437.07	417.80	426.18	406.09	404.55
3	404.61	405.36 F	402.50	416.15	420.74	412.88	422.39	436.78	417.99	425.27	406.11	405.68
4	F 407.25	405.68	406.40	417.23	420.24	412.59	423.98	436.39	418.76	424.12	405.81	406.03
5	411.73	405.59	412.28	418.16	420.42	412.69	424.87	435.70	419.19	422.77	405.70	405.52
6	412.60	405.68 F	415.01	417.49	421.40	412.63	425.66	434.81	419.17	420.54	405.54	406.01
7	412.42	405.40 F	415.54	417.93	422.32	414.07	426.34	433.64	419.83	418.01	404.75	405.15
8	411.55	404.99 F	415.92	417.96	422.83	416.66	428.17	432.36	418.83	416.01	404.63	404.67
9	410.26	404.70	416.71	417.78	422.32	417.42	429.03	431.06	418.56	414.50	404.49	404.56
10	409.51	404.86 F	416.75	417.52	422.94	417.54	429.89	429.86	418.33	413.30	404.44	404.27
11	407.91	405.06	416.43	418.13	423.17	417.17	430.28	428.71	418.09	412.43	404.26	404.06
12	406.23	405.14 F	415.66	418.12	423.22 F	417.02	430.36	427.97 F	417.92	411.28	404.29	403.99
13	406.40	405.24	415.33	417.91	423.48	416.86	430.24	427.45	417.58	410.59	404.27	403.78
14	405.36	405.59	414.60	419.10	423.72	416.72	430.38	427.46	417.32	410.21	405.25	403.91
15	406.00	406.09 F	414.08	421.00	423.05	416.14	430.76	427.22	419.67	409.24	409.39	404.11
16	406.34	406.13	412.74	423.17	423.74	415.90	431.75	426.46	420.79	400.99	410.66	404.46
17	406.30	404.90 F	411.38	424.29	423.18	415.84	433.02	425.75	421.34	400.87	409.64	404.65
18	406.10	403.79	410.20	424.20	422.50	415.80	434.10	424.90	420.97	400.35	412.51	404.61
19	405.89 F	403.43	409.02	423.83	421.79 F	415.72	434.26	424.32	419.94	409.11	413.54	404.66
20	404.61	403.48	408.81	423.70	421.20	415.39	434.39	423.46	419.02	409.38	412.04	404.20
21	405.88	403.06	400.36	423.52	420.36	415.84	434.51	422.40	419.62	409.49	400.92	403.78
22	406.77 F	403.02	407.80	423.07	419.46	415.60	434.30	421.94	419.69	409.28	407.47	403.74
23	405.89	403.11 F	400.12	422.68	418.41	415.58	433.99	420.99	420.69	409.00	406.25	403.68
24	406.96	402.24	410.10	422.59	417.67	416.23	433.06	420.83	422.34	400.43	406.34	403.20
25	406.60	402.13	411.71	422.02	417.03	416.09	433.70	420.80	423.05	407.93	405.98	403.50
26	406.71 F	401.90	412.14	422.96	416.23	417.06	433.77	420.59	425.18	407.93 F	405.95	402.42
27	407.63 F	401.74 F	412.80	422.76	415.63	418.72 F	433.54	420.19	425.79	407.73	405.56	401.65
28	407.16 F	401.95	412.83	422.36	415.30	418.54	433.14	419.81	426.04	407.57	406.02	400.69
29	406.78	-----	412.80	422.09	414.92	419.16	433.38	419.39	426.16	407.60	405.51	400.38
30	406.21	-----	412.42	421.69	414.83	419.68	434.50	419.81	426.37	407.42	405.43	400.57
31	405.87	-----	412.54	-----	413.83	-----	436.06	418.39	-----	407.11	-----	400.59

THE FOLLOWING REFER ONLY TO READINGS IN THE TABLE ABOVE

MEAN	407.40	404.35	411.43	420.26	420.24	415.90	430.67	426.86	420.66	412.76	406.70	403.80
MAX	412.60	406.13	416.75	424.29	423.05	419.68	436.06	437.25	426.37	426.61	413.54	406.03
MIN	404.61	401.74	401.32	412.94	413.83	412.59	419.64	418.39	417.32	407.11	404.26	400.28
DAYS	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS FOR THE YEAR WAS 365

F=NOT AT STATED TIME

THE MEAN STAGE FOR THE YEAR WAS 415.15.

HIGHEST STAGE WAS 437.25 ON AUG 1.

LOWEST STAGE WAS 400.10 ON DEC 29.



***Ground-Water Levels and Pumpage  
in the East St. Louis Area, Illinois,  
1981-1985***

by ROBERT C. KOHLHASE

ILLINOIS STATE WATER SURVEY  
CHAMPAIGN  
1987

(2F)

EXHIBIT I+  
4-4-80 #5  
95

## Areas of Diversion

Pumping-center areas of diversion in November 1980 and November 1985 are listed in table 3 and shown in figure 19. The boundaries of areas of diversion represent approximate locations of ground-water divides. The intersection of two or more ground-water divides represents a stagnation point, or a point of zero velocity. In figure 19, however, this interpretation should not be applied. In this figure, intersections are drawn merely for convenience; they represent, at best, regions of low velocity and extreme complexity in flow patterns.

Within the boundaries of an area of diversion of a pumping center, ground water will flow toward that pumping center. Change in the size of an area of diversion reflects a change in pumpage or geohydrologic boundaries. Table 3 indicates the changes in diversion areas of major and minor pumping centers from 1980 to 1985. The Alton pumping center appears to have increased slightly, which does not follow the decrease in pumping seen in that area. It appears that a major decrease in the Wood River pumping center exists. However, the distinction of another diversion area, Roxana (which was previously included in the Wood River center) was discernible in this study. Both the Granite City and National City centers decreased significantly in area. Although pumpage has increased in these areas, increasing water levels may have had the effect of reducing the areas of diversion. Minimal change occurred at Sauget. The Poag center doubled in area because of the continued increase in pumpage. During the last investigation the Collinsville, Troy, and Glen Carbon pumping centers created three separate diversion areas. The current study indicates the Troy and Collinsville centers merging as one diversion area while the Glen Carbon center still has a separate diversion area. The Collinsville center continues to expand in response to increased pumpage.

Table 3. Areas of Diversion

<u>Pumping center</u>	<u>Diversion area</u> <u>(square miles)</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
Alton	2.9	3.9
Wood River	15.7	8.6
Roxana	-	5.7
Granite City	20.9	6.5
National City	51.5	37.3
Sauget	1.5	2.7
Poag	4.6	11.1
Collinsville	7.4	11.8
Troy	3.8	-
Glen Carbon	2.9	6.0

3.3 increase

3.3  
3.3  
6.6

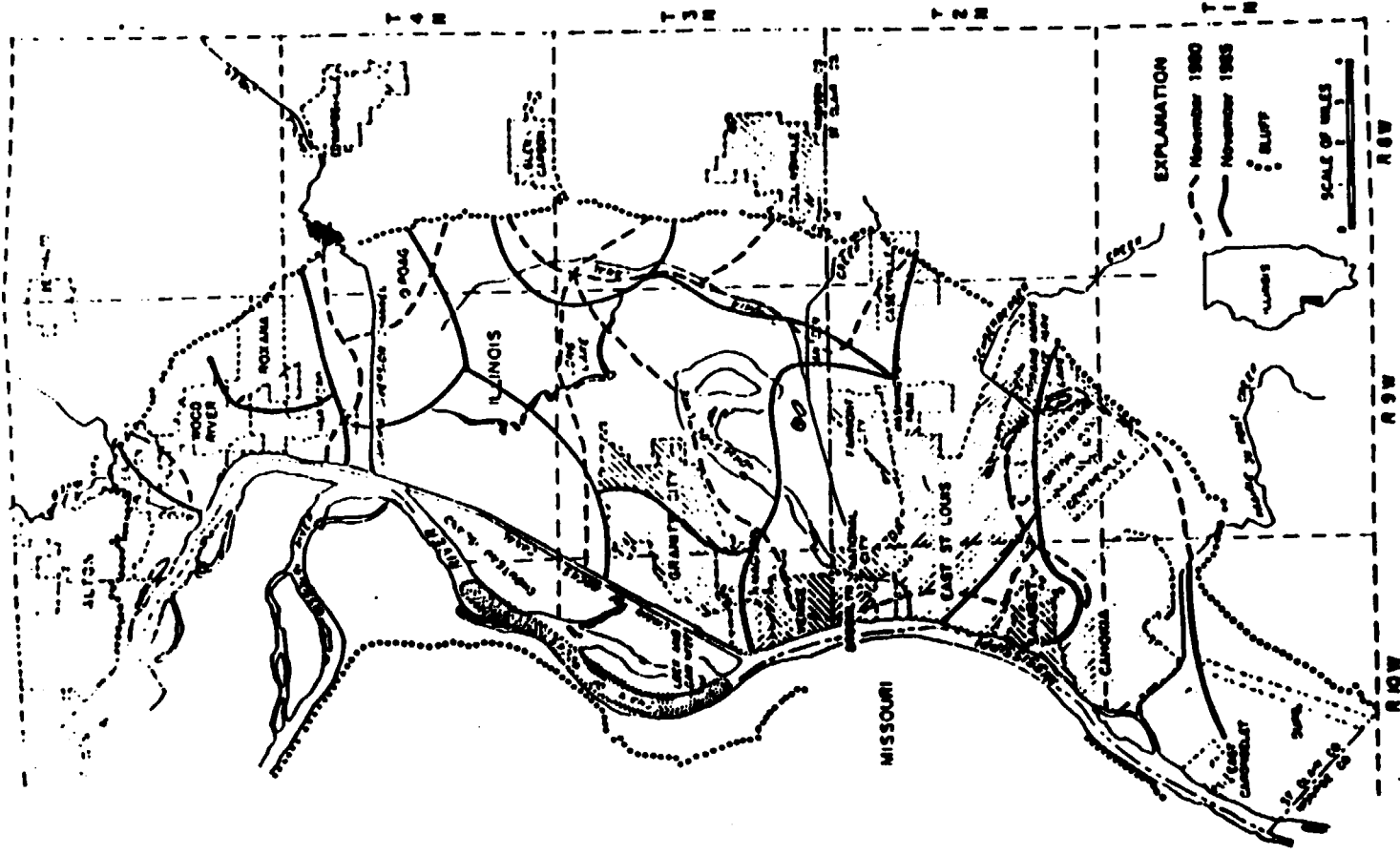


Figure 19. Approximate areas of diversion in November 1980 and November 1985

(2b)

#### **4) Subtitle D Requirements**

Section 258.11 of Subtitle D of RCRA says that no municipal landfill will be allowed to restrict the flow of water in a flood, or reduce the storage capacity of the floodplain.

The aerial photo attached, dated August 8, 1993 during the Great Flood, shows restricted flow of the floodwaters, and also reduced capacity of the floodplain at that catastrophic time. Additional landfill expansion would increase the restriction and further reduce the flood capacity, therefore expansion should be denied. We are submitting information which proves the landfill applicant has not demonstrated compliance with Subtitle D.

#### **5) U.S. EPA Retains the Authority**

Under II Background of the Federal Register about Subtitle D, October 9, 1991, page 50979, is the admonition: "U.S. EPA retains the authority to enforce the appropriate standards in a given state."

Subtitle D was enacted not only for the purpose of alleviating flood problems, but also the purpose of improving the public waters of the United States in accordance with the Clean Water Act. We are in contact with Federal authorities about these provisions of the law.

The whole earth was awakened last year to the many problems along the Mississippi River. Certainly we in Illinois must recognize the new ponderance of the problems.

#### **6) Leachate Problems during the Flood**

The leachate system on Chouteau Island was overwhelmed during the Flood of 1993, therefore leachate handling was deficient. This is enough reason to deny the expansion of a landfill in the floodplain.

#### **7) Floodwater Force on the Liners**

The engineers' calculations about liners are considered unreliable by MCCA. They could not have been correct during the Great Flood of 1993. It is likely that liners were broken during the flood, and that would nullify the promises made about liner protection. We feel this landfill in this floodplain should be closed forever.

8-8-93

2000



(3a)

1292 - 6 ?



**8) Inadequate IEPA response to Citizens**

The entire "hearing" procedure by IEPA regarding this proposed landfill expansion was questionable. The original notice was faulty. When requests were made for a public hearing, there was no prompt reply. The legal notice requirements were not obeyed. While the solid waste company was applying for an extension, the opposing public was ignored; the public did not get equal time on this issue, and did not get enough time to prepare. The recording equipment at the September 28, 1994, "public meeting" failed. We feel that proper procedures are mandatory.

**9) Denial of the Permit**

Because of the many objections to the Chouteau Island landfill brought by large numbers of reliable citizens, some of which are hereby submitted in writing, the Madison County Conservation Alliance is urging IEPA to deny the request for expansion. We feel that the catastrophic effects of the Great Flood of 1993, combined with the present Federal efforts toward floodplain management, should prevent Chouteau Island landfill from ever operating again.

Statements from:

Madison County Conservation Alliance  
825 Taylor Drive  
Edwardsville, IL 62025  
October 7, 1994

*George Arnold*  
*Helen Hawkins*

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the recommended cleanup plan for the NL Industries/Taracorp site is important to U.S. EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a final remedy for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by March 20, 1995. If you have questions about the Public Comment Period, please contact Susan Pastor at (312) 353-1325 or through U.S. EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-621-8431.

I'm For The Proposed USEPA Lead Clean Up Plan As Presented On 3/6/95.

It's Time That The Men + Women Representing The People Use The People's Tax Money In A Frugal Manner. Thanks Brad + Your Staff For Being, ~~So Firm~~ At This Point, So Firm.

Granite City Is Being Represented By A Handful of People That In My Opinion Are Not Weighing The Benefits of This Clean Up With Astronomical Cost of Their Type of Clean Up.

Hope This Plan As Presented Will Stick + Work Is Accomplished In A Timely Fashion.

P.S.

Susan, I Liked The Way You Handled This Meeting.

Thanks Again  
Warren P. Leimer  
Warren P. Leimer  
1704 Edison  
Granite City, Ill. 62040  
(618) 876-4647

There Are Now ~~Some~~ of The People In This Area ~~That~~ ~~Are~~ Leaning For The Pile To Be Removed. Some of These People Have Not Ever Paid Income Tax. In Fact They Are Extracting Money From Those That Pay. I've Paid Income Taxes Since 1945 + Most of People I've Talked With That Pay Taxes Are For Spending As Little Money on The Clean Up, In So Far That Children Will Be Helped.

RECEIVED

MAR 17 1995

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Name Warren P. Leimer

Address 1704 Edison

City Granite City

State Ill. Zip 62040



GRANITE CITY LEAD PILLS

Sir,

As a life long citizen of Granite City I hope the EPA change the attitude and haul this pile of lead out of the city.

The technology is there to melt the sludge down. Besides the money is in a "superfund" account & is there for situation like this.

As a citizen I don't expect something should down on me.

The money is there, the technology is there & the trained people are there to remove it. All it takes is the EPA to turn the green light on & start the removal.

We are a city trying to change our image & the lead pile removal would be a good start.

Mailing Address



JOHN YOBBOY  
1704 SPRING AVE.  
GRANITE CITY, IL. 62040

Sincerely,

John Yobby

RECEIVED

MAR 14 1995

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS